



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

it follows necessarily that the preparation and publication of collections of cases exactly adopted to the purpose would be a genuine and by no means unimportant contribution to the cause of legal education." We have had four convincing pledges that this contribution will be made and this promise carried out.

C. R. W.

Commercial Power of Congress. By David Walter Brown, Ph.D., of the New York Bar. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1910. pp. 284.

In view of the profound problems provoked by the complexity of modern commercial relations and the vast interest aroused in the public mind through the discussion of the various methods proposed and employed by the Federal Government in the solution of these questions, the investigation undertaken in this able and scholarly essay is most opportune.

It is the author's opinion, as stated in the introduction, that "the ardent opposition to the Railroad Rate bill, the Employers' Liability bill, and other measures proposed during President Roosevelt's administration, for the purpose of controlling the great railroad and other corporations through the power of Congress to regulate commerce, led to a thorough inquiry into the basis of the power; but as is usual when radically different positions are taken by opposite parties to a debate, both sides advanced arguments which sober reason would find it difficult to approve." "On the one hand, supporters of the administration claimed powers for Congress exceeding what were justified by the origin of the Constitution or the decisions of the Supreme Court, on the other hand, opponents of the President, rested much of their case upon a statement of facts, so partial as to be substantially incorrect." And so the author has attempted the task of finding the correct middle course between those partisan standpoints by an independent inquiry into the events and circumstances surrounding the Constitution at its origin.

In developing this inquiry, Dr. Brown canvasses all the pertinent historical facts from the time of the New Jersey Representations, of 1778, to the Embargo Laws of Jefferson's Second Administration in 1809. The statement of facts and the method of treatment pursued is in harmony with sound historical and constitutional authorities and the conclusions reached by the author

are sane and reasonably definite in view of the extreme terseness of the Constitutional provision relative to the power of Congress to regulate commerce and the fact that the question is still far from being wholly adjudicated in the courts.

The author claims that his essay is a return to the older and correct view of Curtis and Bancroft, that the Constitution of the United States is not a trade convention; it is the framework of a national government with strong coercive powers, formulated by the political, social, and financial leaders of the time, under the influence of great fear, for the purpose of protecting themselves and their property." "This determination of the dominant party in the convention drew into its design all incidental powers bestowed upon the new government; and a correct view of the scope which the members intended to give to the several powers, including that over commerce, cannot be obtained without recognition of this dominant purpose."

The book contains two appendices and a fairly full index.

W. R. M.

A Law Dictionary. By Henry Campbell Black. Second edition. St. Paul, Minn. West Publishing Co., 1910. pp. vi, 1314.

The task of the compiler of a law dictionary becomes more difficult in geometrical progression year by year, as the scope, aim and study of the law are broadened to include the rapidly-increasing bulk of human knowledge; for the law reaches out and bodily assimilates many of the sciences akin to it, such as psychiatry, criminology, and the broad field of medical jurisprudence, and the terms and phrases of these sciences must be included in any modern law dictionary. But the work of our lexicographer grows almost correspondingly less difficult as he pays due heed to, and makes good use of, the work of his ancient and modern fore-runners. A study of the latest edition of the well-known legal dictionary of Mr. Black leads one to the conclusion that the author realizes, and has fully met, both of these demands upon him.

This volume, undoubtedly the standard among single-volume law dictionaries, embodies many features which make it indispensable to the student or practitioner. "For the convenience of those who desire to study the law in its historical development," as the author states, "as well as in its relations to political and social philosophy, * * * * and in view of the modern interest in